

Columbus, OH

Improved to 'B' Grade for Fiscal Health

The Truth

Money Available to Pay Future Bills \$3 million

Taxpayer Surplus™ **\$10**

Financial Grade B

Ranking 24 out of 75

Financial State of Columbus

While it appeared that Columbus bettered its standing from 2020, the data can be deceiving. Based upon the city's latest audited financial report for fiscal year 2021, Columbus had \$3 million available to pay future bills. The resulting surplus was \$10 for each Columbus taxpayer, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Importantly, the improvement included increases in the market value of pension assets, which are not considered spendable except to pay pension benefits.

The \$3 million available to pay Columbus' bills is an upgrade over last year's report. The city's fiscal improvement occurred primarily due to a temporary decrease in its pension liability. Columbus' pension liability is calculated by subtracting earned and promised benefits from the market value of pension assets. Based on an exceptionally good year in the markets in 2021, the pension assets' values were high. The result was a dramatic decrease in Columbus' pension liability and a corresponding increase in money available to pay future bills.

In 2022, markets turned negative with declines reaching high points of more than 14%. It is expected this report will look different next year because those market declines will decrease the value of pension assets, resulting in an increase of Columbus' pension liability. The situation could worsen further if the Columbus' elected officials assume extra funds exist based on transitory market increases and spend the money. Such actions are not advisable because of future downturns in the markets, as happened in 2022.

The data included in this report is derived from Columbus' 2021 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare prior years and other cities' financial, demographic, and economic information, go to Data-Z.org.



Columbus' Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- Columbus had \$3 million available to pay future bills, which was a significant improvement from 2020.
- Mostly due to high, short-lived gains in the value of pension plan investments, pension debt decreased by \$228.9 million.
- \$200 million of funding came from Covid-related grants in 2020 and 2021.

The City's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

Total Assets	\$10,489,982,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$7,706,342,000
Restricted Assets	-\$184,671,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$2,598,969,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$2,595,928,000
Money Available to Pay Future Bills	\$3,041,000
Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus	\$10

*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$4,883,526,000
Other Liabilities	\$664,980,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$4,188,159,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$1,141,017,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$94,564,000
Total Bills	\$2,595,928,000

Grade:

B

Bottom line: Cleveland had enough money to pay its bills, so it received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to governments with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$1 and \$9,999.

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